

## HONDURAS CLAIMS VICTORY.

Nicaragua Also Says It Won First Battle.

President Bonilla Sends Particulars of Repulse of Nicaraguan Raid to Salvador—Revolutionists Accompanied Zelaya's Invading Army—No Hope of Peace.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador, Feb. 20.—A despatch received by Señor Davila, the Honduran representative here, reports that the army from Nicaragua invaded Honduras at Portillo del Espino and after a battle lasting two hours was compelled to retreat, leaving thirty-seven dead and numerous wounded.

The Honduran soldiers captured proclamations establishing a provisional government. The proclamations were signed by Miguel Queli Bustillo, Maximiliano Rosales and Ignacio Castro.

Señor Davila says these men are Honduran revolutionists who are fighting with the Nicaraguan forces of President Zelaya. Mexico City, Feb. 20.—First Assistant Secretary of State Alger made this afternoon the following announcement:

"A telegram has been received by President Diaz from the President of Honduras saying that at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 15th the forces of Nicaragua and Honduras met on the border and a fight ensued. He characterized the encounter as a small affair."

"The place where the battle occurred, the number of killed or wounded and other details were not given. The President of Honduras declared that the Nicaraguans were defeated and compelled to retreat."

Prominent Mexicans believe that the despatch to President Diaz from President Bonilla of Honduras means that the good offices of Mexico and the United States to bring about peace between the two countries will not be accepted by either country and that war is certain.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 20.—Nicaraguan troops in command of Gens. Fornos and Vasquez have defeated the Honduran troops and captured several important positions.

President Bonilla of Honduras is reported to have issued a proclamation distorting political events of recent occurrence and asking for recognition of the boundary question.

Nicaraguans claim that the Government has from the outset demanded nothing more than satisfaction for the violation of Nicaraguan territory, the attack on property and destruction of buildings by Honduran regulars and the shooting of the Nicaraguan soldiers comprising the frontier guard.

MONTREAL, Feb. 20.—A manifesto to the people by the Congress of Honduras, a copy of which was received by Raymond Viada, Consul for Honduras in Montreal, by steamer from Port Cortez to-day, purports to show that the Government of Bonilla has been driven to war with Nicaragua and is fighting Zelaya and his advisers, not the people of Nicaragua. This is a translation of it:

"We bring to your notice so that you can publish to the towns under your command and the following manifesto of the legislative power to the people of the republic.

"The public are already acquainted with the principal stages of the conflict with the Government of Nicaragua, and the representatives of the nation here explain their motives for the decree of martial law.

"In the first part of the month of January there appeared on the frontier of Nicaragua a party of rebels. The executive power in obedience to the constitution is compelled to preserve the peace and security of the interior of the republic and repel all attacks or exterior aggressions. It saw the necessity of attacking these insurgents at Capules and Canizal, and in the conflict which occurred on the dividing line they ejected a column of Nicaraguan troops who were apparently making common cause with the Honduran enemies.

"The country has been provoked to an unjustifiable war and the national Congress, although it has the support and sentiment of Central American patriotism in the presence of the rupture of arrangements for a dignified peace by the civilized means of arbitration, declares to the nation and to Central America that if they accept the war Honduras will not fight against the sister republic of Nicaragua, but against the personal Government presided over by Don José Santos Zelaya.

"Hondurans, prepare to comply with your duty. The honor, the integrity and the national independence of the country are animated by pure patriotism to rally to the support of the Government of the republic presided over by Gen. Manuel Bonilla to maintain the dignity of Honduras and in the days of trial which are coming show to the world what constitutes a dignified and valiant people who will make sacrifices before they will suffer an affront or the opprobrium of seeming desertion of the sacred soil of their country."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—After having had assurances from both belligerents that they would not fight, but instead would submit their disputes to arbitration, officials of the State Department were disturbed to-day when William L. Merry, the American Minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador, reported by cable that actual hostilities had broken out.

On the face of things there appears to have been an exceedingly gross breach of confidence and good faith. Influenced by representations from the United States, Mexico, Salvador, Guatemala and Costa Rica, President Zelaya of Nicaragua and President Bonilla of Honduras agreed to arbitrate.

This was on February 14, and it was announced from the State Department that since in Central America was assured and that the convening of an arbitration tribunal was merely a matter of arrangement. When the news came yesterday that there had been an actual fight, officials of the Department were greatly surprised, all the advice for the last week having been indicative of a peaceful settlement.

The despatch from Mr. Merry contained no details as to who's side carried off the honors in the preliminary round. It is not known here what casualties were. Mr. Merry

merely said that fighting began last Monday.

While there has been no announcement of what would be done it is probable that within a very short time more representations will be made by the five countries whose concerted efforts ten days ago brought the belligerents to the verge of arbitration. This time there is likely to be something more than suggestions. The case is very irritating, and if further advice show that the two countries actually intend to engage in an extensive war plain words will be spoken and Nicaragua and Honduras will be told they must not continue hostilities.

It is very embarrassing to the Government here that the two countries, after what has happened, should resort to arms. It was principally due to the attitude of the United States that an arbitration was arranged, and if the war continues it will be considered a deliberate slap at the good intentions of this country as well as those of Mexico and the other countries which participated in the movement for peace.

This Government has two warships in the vicinity to look after American interests. The gunboat Marietta is at Bluefields, the northern coast of Nicaragua, and the cruiser Chicago is at Acapulco, Salvador. The negotiations for the proposed arbitration had progressed so far as to include a discussion of the meeting place. Both countries submitted Washington and the City of Mexico. Secretary Root wanted Mexico, but President Diaz of Mexico thought Washington the better place.

## HIT FRENCH CRUISER AND SANK.

Porto Rico Steamer Went Down at New Orleans—No Lives Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—The French protected cruiser Kleber and the steamer Hugoma of the Independence Porto Rico Line collided tonight in the Mississippi in front of New Orleans.

The Hugoma sank in three minutes. No lives were lost. The Hugoma carried a deckload of railway ties, to which the crew clung in the water until picked up.

The Kleber arrived at the Pass this morning from Havana and ascended the river, reaching Algiers Point at 7:30 this evening.

The Hugoma had left her New Orleans landing and was rounding the point on her way to Ponce. The Mississippi is extraordinarily high and the current is strong. The Hugoma, which was carrying a heavy cargo, found it difficult to withstand the current and was driven against the cruiser. She sank in three minutes in 100 feet of water.

Several lives went to her assistance at the first whistle of distress, and the captain and all of the crew of twenty-four were picked up.

The Hugoma was a steamer of 2,100 tons and had just been put in the Porto Rican trade in opposition to the New York and Porto Rico Line.

The cruiser was several days overdue from Havana. She had on board Admiral Thierry, commanding the French fleet in West Indian waters, and Paul Lafave, the French Minister to Havana.

## HAYASHI ARGUES FOR PEACE.

Japan's Treaty With United States Contemplates Extension.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

TOKYO, Feb. 20.—The newspapers guardedly criticize the settlement reached on the Japanese immigration and the California school questions. They express regret that California is practically victorious.

Viscount Hayashi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replies through the Osaka Mainichi, regretting that the newspapers show ignorance of the fundamental provisions of the treaty of 1894 and quote Article II. He calls attention to the fact that the United States long delayed to exercise its right to restrict immigration from Japan.

President Roosevelt, he says, exerted himself to the utmost to settle the matter by an unwritten agreement, but the respective interests demanded legislation. The Viscount expresses appreciation of the profound sincerity and the patience of the American Government. He says he regards supplemental treaty as unnecessary. Furthermore, no restriction has been placed on Japanese immigration into Hawaii, where there is ample room. He says the critics must remember that the treaty of 1894 was the price of the abolition of foreign consular jurisdiction in Japan.

## MANY MENINGITIS CASES.

Serious Conditions in Glasgow and Edinburgh—Belfast Affected, Too.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The official figures show that the outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis at Glasgow is serious. Since February 5 107 cases have been reported, of which 62 proved fatal. The total number of cases in Scotland this year has been to date 291, with 184 deaths.

The number of cases in Glasgow has been 223, with 79 deaths. In Edinburgh there have been 25 cases and 21 deaths. In addition there have been 100 cases and 55 deaths at Belfast.

## KINGSTON'S PLEA FOR HELP.

Gov. Swettenham and Council Ask England for Subsidy and Loan.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 20.—Gov. Swettenham and the Legislative Council announced to-day that they had urged upon the Imperial Government the necessity of granting \$750,000, and loaning \$5,000,000 at 6 per cent, to help build the commercial port of Kingston.

There was another earthquake shock to-night.

## EXCLUSION BILL SIGNED.

Its Provisions Affecting Japanese Are Telegraphed to Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The immigration bill, which contains the amendment giving the President power to hold up Japanese passports, became a law to-day when it was signed by President Roosevelt.

Secretary Root has telegraphed the provisions of the immigration bill affecting the coming of Japanese into this country to Gov. Carter of Hawaii, who will make the details known throughout the islands for the benefit of the Japanese who have planned to come to the United States but who will now be excluded.

## WIRETAPERS GOT HIS \$8,500.

Was Going Back for More When His Eyes Were Opened.

By Newspaper Accounts of How a Similar Gang Had Done Walker, Absconding Banker, Out of \$350,000—Told Police Instead—'Club' Raided—Four Arrested.

Morton Woodman, a fruit merchant of 10 Green street, Fall River, Mass., died yesterday, after reading newspaper accounts of the experiences of William F. Walker, the absconding New Britain banker, with wireless wiretapping strikers who got \$350,000 out of him, that he wouldn't invest \$10,000 in the place where he lost \$8,500 a week ago. Instead he went around to the East Twenty-second street station and consulted Capt. Steve McDermott.

Capt. McDermott didn't waste any time getting a patrol wagon around to 123 East Twenty-sixth street, where a squad of detectives dropped in on a group of men who were occupying the entire parlor floor of a four story house there, just across the street from the new Sixty-ninth Regiment armory.

The detectives found four men in the front and rear rooms. The front was rigged up as an office, while the rear was filled with racing charts and had a table telephone. The four men said they were James Weir, Harry Morrison, Leo Schwartz, Samuel Berg and Morris Franks. Woodman said that Franks was present when he lost the \$8,500, so he was charged with grand larceny. The others were charged with conspiracy to defraud.

The East Twenty-second street police say that Weir is known in criminal circles as "Pittsburg Jim," but the men at Police Headquarters, where the men were all photographed, say they aren't sure about it. They say that the pictures of both Weir and Franks are in the headquarters collection, however.

Mrs. Esie Ludwig, who rented the rooms raided yesterday, told the police that the men told her they were going to start a small private club. She was under the impression that the board of directors were meeting yesterday afternoon and so informed the detectives when they called. Just before the "board of directors" adjourned the telephone bell rang. Detective Cahill answered, but when he told the man at the other end of the wire that his name was Charlie the man said, "I guess there's something wrong down there," and hurriedly hung up the receiver.

Woodman's story to the police was that he came here several weeks ago to visit his sister, Mrs. H. C. Spratley, at 551 West 151st street. He drifted down Broadway to take in the sights and dropped in at a barber shop in the neighborhood of Thirty-sixth street and Broadway for a shave. A number of men were hanging around the shop and carrying on a broomy conversation, in which Woodman joined. The first thing he knew he had told the whole shop who he was, where he came from, and how much money he had.

The men in the barber shop took a keen interest in Woodman after he had told them that he had just cleaned up a good roll on tips on the stock market given him by a wealthy man in Fall River who had become interested in him. After Woodman had been shaved three or four of the men took him in tow and showed him the interesting things around town. One of them in particular, whose name Woodman got as Louis Anderson, was very friendly. Louis called on Woodman at his sister's home in West 151st street before he was up the next morning and took him downtown for a whole day of sightseeing.

In the course of the day Louis casually mentioned that it would be a great thing if Woodman could get in on a few chances to pick up easy money that he knew about. Having had good luck with the stock market Woodman was immediately interested, he said, and the same old story of the Western Union racing news superintendent who would hold back the returns from New York long enough to let him get his money down was unfolded. He said he went down to 185 Broadway and saw a man that he thought was the manager standing around in his shirt sleeves.

That afternoon Woodman was taken around to the East Twenty-sixth street house, which he was told was the hangout of John W. Gates, all the Vanderbilt boys and a lot of other wealthy men. He was advised to make a \$5 bet just for fun. Woodman did so and won \$50. Before he went away Louis borrowed the entire \$55 from him to pay the tipsters, he said. Woodman said he met the Western Union racing man again that night and told him about the \$5 bet.

"You pickers make me tired," Woodman says the supposed Western Union man told him. "Why don't you be a sport and get a good bet down. This is no cheap man's game."

Woodman felt a little hurt about the racing superintendent's remarks and after a consultation with Louis he started for Fall River to get a roll. Louis went along for company. Woodman sold sixty-three shares of American Wool preferred for \$6,500 and he and Louis took the next train back. They headed for the fake poolroom and got there just about the time the returns from New Orleans were supposed to be coming in.

The Fall River man wanted to get the whole \$6,500 down in one bet, but the man who seemed to be boss said he couldn't think of taking such a big bet. He said that \$4,000 was the limit. After a lot of pleading Woodman got them to let him bet \$4,500 and he handed \$2,000 to his friend Louis to wager. They put the money on Field Link. The horse came in second and of course when Woodman explained that he had backed the horse to win his friends appeared very disgusted and told him they had advised him to get the money down for peace.

Woodman still thought that it was his mistake and for about a week he has been trying to muster up courage to go back to Fall River and sell enough bonds to raise \$10,000 more. Just when he had decided to risk the money the stories of Bank Treasurer Walker's experiences with wire tapping became public and Woodman suddenly saw a light. At Police Headquarters yesterday Woodman saw the picture of a man named Fuller, which he said he was sure was that of the man who was running the fake poolroom.

After all, WOODMAN'S THE SWATCH that was the signal ransom.—A.S.

## OFFERS \$1,000,000 FOR HIS CHILD.

Mother Says She'd Rather See Cynthia Dead Than In Milla's Custody.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 20.—Merrill Beecher Mills of Detroit, who has some family a yachtsman, a man who is sailing his wife for divorce, has offered \$1,000,000 if she will surrender to him their six-year-old child, Cynthia.

Mrs. Mills has rejected the offer saying: "I would rather see Cynthia dead than for him to have her." In her counter suit for divorce she demands \$200,000 alimony and the custody of the child.

Gillian Stikeleather, named as co-respondent by Mills, and cited for contempt of court in refusing to testify, is being sued for \$100,000 by Mills, who charges the alienation of Mrs. Mills's affections.

Stikeleather made an affidavit that he had visited Mrs. Mills alone in her rooms. Stikeleather has been subpoenaed three times, but refuses to appear.

Stikeleather now alleges that he signed affidavits charging Mrs. Mills with wrongdoing after being made drunk by one of Mills's detectives.

Witnesses, it is charged, have been sent away from Asheville to other States under guard. Some have gone to Chicago and others to New York. Two negro bellboys were sent to New York a few weeks ago, it is said, and are to give testimony this week, when the hearing is to be had. Evidence here was taken before United States Commissioner Britt.

## BIG DROP IN LIBERAL VOTE.

Mr. Bryce's Seat in Parliament Held by the Government With Small Majority.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The election in South Aberdeen to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the appointment of James Bryce as Ambassador to the United States resulted in an immense reduction in the Liberal vote.

Mr. Easlemont, the Liberal candidate, polled 3,779 votes; Mr. McNeill, Unionist, 4,412, and Mr. Bramley, Socialist, 1,740. In the last election Mr. Bryce received 6,782, and Mr. Black, Unionist, 2,332. Had a Socialist not competed in the present contest his vote would probably have been cast for Mr. Easlemont, but allowing for this the Government following was reduced by 1,281 votes.

Doubtless, however, Mr. Bryce's personality had considerable influence in the last election.

## BOERS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Story That Germans Instigated Raid Last Year Does Not Save Them.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

KIMBERLEY, Feb. 20.—Five of the Boers who went on a raid last November have been sentenced to death.

Ferreira, the leader of the raid, stated that he and his Germans had persuaded him to stir up a rebellion in the Cape Colony for the purpose of relieving the situation in German Southwest Africa, but this was not believed.

## VATICAN NOT INFLUENCED.

Brian's Vote Will Not Sway Its Decision on New Church Lease Draft.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Feb. 20.—Yesterday's debate and vote of confidence in the Government in the French Chamber of Deputies does not alter the situation from the Vatican's standpoint.

Before the conditions of the lease contract reach here and are examined in detail the attitude of the Vatican cannot be predicted.

## ANNOYS C. WEIDENFELD.

Man Who Would Be a Lampighter Hurts Stone Through Basement Window.

A man who was under the influence of drink rang the bell at the home of Camille Weidenfeld, the broker, at 3 East Fifty-first street, yesterday afternoon and handed the butler John Mitchell, a note addressed to "The Lady." Mitchell took the note up to Mr. Weidenfeld, who is confined to his house by illness, and all that he could make out of it was, "I want the honor of being lampighter on this block. I have a wife and four children."

Mr. Weidenfeld sent the butler down to tell the man that he couldn't do anything for him here and was sent down the street but returned shortly, and the butler had a time getting rid of him. Finally Weidenfeld telephoned to the East Fifty-first street station. Detectives Cummings and Tolson had just been on duty when they saw the man throw a paving stone through a basement window of the house, just missing a servant. He had another stone aimed at the door when the detectives caught his arm. He said he was John Dwyer of 234 East Thirty-fourth street when he was looked up.

## MONTANA'S STRINGENT R. R. LAW.

New Statute Creates Commission With Unprecedented Powers.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 20.—On Tuesday next Montana will have one of the most far reaching railroad commission laws.

The Legislature has passed the measure and Gov. Toole to-day sent a message to which the bill was attached, and in which objections to some features of the bill, he would allow it to become a law without his signature. His principal complaint was that the bill was unconstitutional, a function which he thinks belongs to the Executive.

The bill is a combination of the national, Wisconsin, Iowa and Texas laws and confers greater powers on the commission than any of these. The burden of proof as to the justness of the commission's decisions is placed on the railroads, and the commission may conduct investigations and alter rates without waiting for complaints. The commission may also investigate wrecks.

WANTS HOOPES SENT TO JAIL.

## SMOOT STAYS IN THE SENATE.

Colleagues So Decide By A Vote Of 42 To 28.

They First Adopted A Resolution, 40 To 22, That A Two-thirds Vote Is Necessary To Unseat Him—Hundreds of Women Crowded the Galleries During the Debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—By a flattering majority the Senate to-day declined to remove Reed Smoot of Utah, the Mormon apostle, from membership in the upper house. Three test votes were taken and on each of them the Smoot forces won out. When the final vote was announced, thus ending a bitter contest that extended through the three years of Mr. Smoot's service as a Senator, there was no demonstration and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of ordinary business.

The anti-Smoot Senators were apparently hopeful up to the close of the debate that they would succeed in forcing the Mormon apostle out of his seat. But their hopefulness ended with the very first vote, although this was not clearly decisive of the main issue involved. It is doubtful if the hundreds of women who crowded the galleries, many, probably most of them members of organizations which have been fighting Smoot, realized what had occurred when Vice-President Fairbanks announced that the final resolution declaring that Smoot was not entitled to his seat had failed.

The expectation on the part of a lot of mere men that there would be hisses and other demonstrations of disapproval when the end came was not realized. Before the women were seated it was all over a motion that the Senate go into executive session was put and carried and the spectators were being hurried out of the galleries by the doorknobs.

It was a great sight, those hundreds of women who sat or stood for hours while the Senate was debating and voting about the man who had been described as an advocate of polygamous practices, a violator of his constitutional oath, in fact a monster in human form. Of course all the women wanted to see Smoot, and when he was pointed out to them they saw a mild appearing man, tall, gaunt, youngish looking and of modest bearing. He sat quietly in his seat throughout the closing debate, showing no emotion or nervousness as he listened to the condemnation that was heaped upon him by Senators who participated in the closing debate. The women who glared at him and those who smiled indifferently or encouragingly in his direction were mostly fashionably dressed.

There wasn't a vacant seat in any gallery except the diplomatic box, where three foreign looking men and one young woman sat throughout the proceedings, and in the "pews" reserved for the families of the President and the Vice-President of the United States. There was one vacant chair in the Vice-President's pew, some of the Fairbanks family occupying the other. Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, with a young woman and two young men, were in the President's pew. Representative Nicholas Longworth, Mr. Roosevelt's son-in-law, stood with several scores of his House colleagues on the floor of the Senate. The Representatives came over from their side of the Capitol to see the end of the Smoot controversy and formed themselves behind the last row of Senators' desks. Outside the gallery doors long lines of people, women predominating, waited patiently, but vainly for admission.

Under a previous agreement the voting was begun at 4 o'clock sharp. Senator Newlands of Nevada was speaking when the clock hands showed that hour.

The first vote was on a resolution offered by Senator Hopkins of Illinois, providing that a two-thirds vote was necessary to declare that Smoot was not entitled to his seat. This resolution was substituted for the resolution proposed by the Committee on Privileges and Elections which declared that Smoot was not entitled to his seat and which required a majority vote of the Senate only to unseat Smoot.

Smoot's friends and some of his enemies voted for this resolution, the latter believing that while he should be forced out of the Senate, it was not proper to do so by a majority vote. The substitute was carried by a vote of 40 to 22. Its adoption meant that it would take two-thirds of the Senators present to declare Smoot's seat vacant.

Then Senator Carmack of Tennessee called up his resolution to expel Smoot. A roll call was again ordered and it resulted: 28 yeas and 42 noes.

As soon as the Vice-President had announced that the resolution was lost, Senator Burrows of Michigan, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and Smoot's most bitter opponent, called up the committee's resolution declaring that Smoot was not entitled to his seat, which was a milder form of the resolution to expel. On this the vote stood 28 yeas to 42 noes, and the resolution was lost, thus marking the completion of Smoot's victory. It would have required 47 votes to have carried the committee's resolution, whereas the anti-Smoot forces lacked 19 of that number.

The vote in detail on the committee's resolution was as follows:

Yeas—Bacon, Berry, Burrows, Carmack, Clapp, Clarke of Arkansas, Clay, Cullom, Dubois, Du Pont, Frazier, Hale, Hansbrough, Hemenway, Kittredge, La Follette, Lattimer, McCreary, McLaurin, Money, Newlands, Overman, Pettus, Rayner, Simmons, Smith, Stone and Tillman: 28.

Nays—Aldrich, Allen, Ankeny, Beveridge, Blackburn, Brandagee, Bulkeley, Burkett, Burnham, Clark of Montana, Clark of Wyoming, Cramer, Curtis, Daniel, Depue, Dick, Dillingham, Doolittle, Flint, Foraker, Frye, Fulton, Gallinger, Gamble, Hayburn, Hopkins, Keen, Knox, Lodge, Long, McCumber, Millard, Mulkey, Nelson, Nixon, Penrose, Perkins, Piles, Spooner, Sutherland, Warner and Warren: 42.

For Smoot—Allison, Elliker, Carter, Cullom, Dryden, Platt, Teller, Scott and Proctor. Against Smoot—Morgan, Bailey, Patterson, Perkins, McHenry, Whyte, Tallaferro and Mallory: 27.

Senators Smoot and Wetmore of Rhode Island were not present and were not paired. With the pairs included the vote for Smoot was 51; against Smoot, 37.

## JAPANESE SHIPS FOR JAMESTOWN.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

TOKIO, Feb. 20.—It is announced that the cruisers Takuba and Chitose, under Vice-Admiral Ijuin, will leave about February 28 for the Jamestown Exposition.

## CRUISER JEAN BART LOST.

One of Columbian Celebration Fleet Stranded on Barbary Coast.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Feb. 20.—The steamship Patani reports that the French cruiser Jean Bart stranded on a reef on the west Barbary coast on February 12 and that it has been found impossible to refloat her. The crew is safe.

New Yorkers remember the Jean Bart as one of the ships in the French squadron which took part in the Columbian celebration in 1893, when a great fleet representing almost every maritime power assembled in New York Harbor. She attracted much attention because of her peculiar build. She was a low, black, rakish looking craft with huge low funnels and short masts with military tops unusually low. She has visited this port alone once or twice since as a cruising ship.

## PRICE FIXED FOR CARUSO.

Tenor Will Get \$2,300 for Each of Fifty Performances.

Signor Caruso and Mr. Conried came to an understanding yesterday in reference to the tenor's future contract with the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company. The result was a moderate victory for both of them. Signor Caruso did not succeed in raising the price to \$3,000 for every performance, with a guarantee of not less than fifty during the season.

Caruso will receive under his new contract, which begins a year from next October, \$2,300 every time he sings, and he will sing not less than fifty times. The new contract will run for that season and during the second year the tenor is to receive \$2,500 for the same number of representations.

## OCEANIC IS OUTSIDE.

Snowstorm Prevents Her Coming In With Ambassador Bryce.

James Bryce, recently appointed Ambassador to the United States from Great Britain, is a passenger on the White Star steamship Oceanic, which will reach her pier between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning. He will be met at Quarantine by a representative from the British Consul-General's office and Sir Percy Sanderson will meet him at the pier. It was expected that the Oceanic would come to her pier last night, but her commander sent a wireless message saying that a snowstorm off shore would prevent her coming in. The Oceanic was off Fire Island at sunset.

## SENATOR BAILEY SHEDS TEARS.

Tells Investigators With Much Feeling of His Financial Transactions.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 20.—Senator Bailey was on the stand all day to-day. He told in detail his transactions with H. C. Pierce, the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, the Kirby Lumber Company, the Tennessee Railroad Company, the Southwestern Oil Company and other men and concerns from which he received loans and fees.

He testified that he never received one cent of money as a fee from Mr. Pierce or the Waters-Pierce Oil Company.

At times Senator Bailey put much feeling into his words, and on several occasions tears rolled down his cheeks.

Mr. Bailey will be on the stand again to-morrow.

## HOKE SMITH FOR PRESIDENT.

Georgia Congress